\*开头段的具体写法(CEF)

Merely based on the unfounded assumption and dubious (suspicious) evidence, the statement draws a conclusion that+ C(概括、改写).//To substantiate(support) this conclusion, the arguer points out the evidence that+E1. In addition, he indicates that+E2. Furthermore, he cites the result of a recent survey in support of this recommendation.//At first glance, this argument appears to be somewhat convincing,, but further reflection reveals that it omits some substantial concerns that should be addressed in the argument. From the logical perspective, this argument suffers from several logical flaws.

避免使用I think, From my perspective这样较为主观的表达方式

\*结尾段的具体写法(CS)

To sum up, the arguer fails to substantiate his claim that+C, because the evidence cited in the analysis does not lend strong support to what the arguer maintains.// To make the argument more convincing, the author would have to provide more information with regard to + S1. Additionally, he would have to demonstrate that +S2.// Therefore, if the argument had included the given factors discussed above, it would have been more thorough and logically acceptable.

\*正文段

1. 调查类错误攻击体系

Unless the surveyor sampled a sufficient number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did so randomly across the entire\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spectrum（范围）, the survey results are not reliable to gauge\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally (=universally). The number of respondents/samples, in itself, does not ensure representativeness. For example, if the samples included only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the results would no doubt suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(批判quantity) // Or if the grosses are considerable, (1200) would account for only a little percentage, which would render the result of the survey meaningless.(批判quality)

2. 条件类错误攻击体系

The editor’s recommendation depends on the assumption that no factors other than A caused B.(点出错误的位置以及错误的类型)// However, common sense informs me that this assumption is a poor one.(解释错误原理)// A myriad of other factors, including \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, might(在gmat中避免过于强势的语气) be the cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(引出其他因素). To be specific,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without ruling out these and other possible causes, the editor cannot justifiably conclude that only by A- can B-.

3. 因果类错误攻击体系

（1）无因果错误攻击体系

The arguer fails to establish the causal relationship between A and B. It is highly possible that other factors contribute to B. For instance, B might have resulted from C. It is also likely that D caused B. Lacking evidence that links A to B. It is presumptuous to suggest that A was responsible for B.

（2）时序性因果错误攻击体系

Based on the fact that A occurred after B, the editor infers that B should be responsible for A.(指出错误位置)// However, the sequence of these events, in itself, does not suffice to prove that the earlier development caused the later one. (解释错误的原理)// It might have resulted from some other events instead: C/D/E---to just a few possibilities. Without ruling out scenarios such as these, the editor cannot establish a cause-and-effect relationship between A and B upon which editor’s the recommendation depends.

（3）同时性因果错误攻击体系

The argument observes a correlation between A and B, thenconcludes that the former is the cause of the latter. However, the argument fails to rule out other possible explanations for B. For example,\_\_\_\_\_\_. Any of these factors might lead to B. Without ruling out all other factors, it is unfair to conclude that A is responsible for B.

4. 范围变化类错误攻击体系

（1）偷换概念的攻击体系

A threshold problem involves the definition of A. The arguer fails to define this critical term. If A is defined as B, then C is irrelevant to A. In short, without a clear definition of A, it is impossible to assess the strength of this argument.

（2）由个体推整体类错误攻击体系

The argument resets on the assumption that 个体案例 typify nationwide 整体情况. If this is not the case, then it is entirely possible that 在林一个地方，上述个案的结果不会发生相同的情况. Thus, lacking more marketing information about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationwide, it is difficult to assess the merit of the memo’s recommendation.

（3）由整体推个体类错误攻击体系

One problem with this argument is that it assumes that the nationwide statistics about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applies equally to 个体成员. Yet this might not be the case, for a variety of possible reasons. Perhaps\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; or perhaps\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without ruling out such possibilities, the author cannot justifiably conclude that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 考虑不全面错误攻击体系

（1）片面看待优点或缺点

（2）profit错误攻击体系

The author’s conclusion that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is unwarranted. (引出错误的位置)Profit is a factor relating to not only revenue but also cost. (引出错误的原理) It’s entirely possible that the cost of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or other costs associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will offset, even outweigh the revenue.(指出必要的成本分析) Besides, a myriad of other unexpected occurrences, such as unfavorable economic depression might prevent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from being as profitable as the argument predicts.

6. 时间外推类错误攻击体系

The author claims that\_\_\_将来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because\_\_\_\_\_\_过去/现在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This assumption is unwarranted because things rarely remain the same over extended period of time. There are likely all kinds of difference between 过去 and 将来. For example, 将来; however, 过去. Any of these scenarios if true, would serve to undermine the claim that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. 论据含糊类错误

8. 错误类比类错误攻击体系

The arguer’s recommendation relies on what might be a poor analogy between A and B. The analogy falsely depends on the assumption that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in both A and B are similar. However, it is entirely possible that A与B的差异. In short, without accounting for such possible differences between A and B, the arguer cannot prove that B will reap(收获) the similar benefits from the proposed method.

9. 非此即彼类错误攻击体系

（1）全盘否定的攻击体系

Even assuming A is not the reason for C, the author falsely assumes that C must be attributable to B. This “either-or” argument is fallacious(错误的) in that it ignores other possible causes/solutions of C. Perhaps D, or perhaps E.

（2）全盘肯定的攻击体系

The editorial seems to make two irreconcilable claims. One is that A; the other is B. However, this assumption presents a false dilemma（n.进退两难）, since A and B are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.

10. 无理假设类错误攻击体系

The author falsely depends on gratuitous（无缘无故的） assumption that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, no evidence is stated in the argument to support this assumption. For example, it is omst likely that\_\_\_. Therefore, the argument is unwarranted without ruling out such possibility.